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October 18, 1992

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Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460
Attn: Section 8(e) Coordinator (CAP Agreement)

Dear Coordinator:

8ECAP-0025

On behalf of the Regulatee and pursuant to Unit II B.1.b. and Unit II C of the 6/28/91 CAP Agreement, E.I. Du Pont de Nemours and Co. hereby submits (*in triplicate*) the attached studies. Submission of this information is voluntary and is occasioned by unilateral changes in EPA's standard as to what EPA now considers as reportable information. Regulatee's submission of information is made solely in response to the new EPA §8(e) reporting standards and is not an admission: (1) of TSCA violation or liability; (2) that Regulatee's activities with the study compounds reasonably support a conclusion of substantial health or environmental risk or (3) that the studies themselves reasonably support a conclusion of substantial health or environmental risk.

The "Reporting Guide" creates new TSCA 8(e) reporting criteria which were not previously announced by EPA in its 1978 Statement of Interpretation and Enforcement Policy, 43 Fed Reg 11110 (March 16, 1978). The "Reporting Guide states criteria which expands upon and conflicts with the 1978 Statement of Interpretation. Absent amendment of the Statement of Interpretation, the informal issuance of the "Reporting Guide" raises significant due processes issues and clouds the appropriate reporting standard by which regulated persons can assure TSCA Section 8(e) compliance.

8 E C

For Regulatee,

Mark H. Christman
Counsel
Legal D-7158
1007 Market Street
Wilmington, DE 19898
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ATTACHMENT 1

Submission of information is made under the 6/28/91 CAP Agreement, Unit II. This submission is made voluntarily and is occasioned by recent changes in EPA's TSCA §8(e) reporting standard; such changes made, for the first time in 1991 and 1992 without prior notice and in violation of Regulatee's constitutional due process rights. Regulatee's submission of information under this changed standard is not a waiver of its due process rights; an admission of TSCA violation or liability, or an admission that Regulatee's activities with the study compounds reasonably support a conclusion of substantial risk to health or to the environment. Regulatee has historically relied in good faith upon the 1978 Statement of Interpretation and Enforcement Policy criteria for determining whether study information is reportable under TSCA §8(e), 43 Fed Reg 11110 (March 16, 1978). EPA has not, to date, amended this Statement of Interpretation.

After CAP registration, EPA provided the Regulatee the June 1, 1991 "TSCA Section 8(e) Reporting Guide". This "Guide" has been further amended by EPA, EPA letter, April 10, 1992. EPA has not indicated that the "Reporting Guide" or the April 1992 amendment supersedes the 1978 Statement of Interpretation. The "Reporting Guide" and April 1992 amendment substantively lowers the Statement of Interpretation's TSCA §8(e) reporting standard². This is particularly troublesome as the "Reporting Guide" states criteria, applied retroactively, which expands upon and conflicts with the Statement of Interpretation.³ Absent amendment of the Statement of Interpretation, the informal issuance of the "Reporting Guide" and the April 1992 amendment clouds the appropriate standard by which regulated persons must assess information for purposes of TSCA §8(e).

²In sharp contrast to the Agency's 1977 and 1978 actions to soliciting public comment on the proposed and final §8(e) Policy, EPA has unilaterally pronounced §8(e) substantive reporting criteria in the 1991 Section 8(e) Guide without public notice and comment. See 42 Fed Reg 45362 (9/9/77), "Notification of Substantial Risk under Section 8(e): Proposed Guidance".

³A comparison of the 1978 Statement of Interpretation and the 1992 "Reporting Guide" is appended.

Throughout the CAP, EPA has mischaracterized the 1991 guidance as reflecting "longstanding" EPA policy concerning the standards by which toxicity information should be reviewed for purposes of §8(e) compliance. Regulatee recognizes that experience with the 1978 Statement of Interpretation may cause a review of its criteri. Regulatee supports and has no objection to the Agency's amending reporting criteria *provided that* such amendment is not applied to the regulated community in an unfair way. However, with the unilateral announcement of the CAP under the auspices of an OCM enforcement proceeding, EPA has wrought a terrific unfairness since much of the criteria EPA has espoused in the June 1991 Reporting Guide and in the Agency's April 2, 1992 amendment is new criteria which does not exist in the 1978 Statement of Interpretation and Enforcement Policy.

The following examples of new criteria contained in the "Reporting Guide" that is not contained in the Statement of Interpretation follow:

- o even though EPA expressly disclaims each "status report" as being preliminary evaluations that should not be regarded as final EPA policy or intent⁴, the "Reporting Guide" gives the "status reports" great weight as "sound and adequate basis" from which to determine mandatory reporting obligations. ("Guide" at page 20).
- o the "Reporting Guide" contains a matrix that establishes new numerical reporting "cutoff" concentrations for acute lethality information ("Guide" at p. 31). Neither this matrix nor the cutoff values therein are contained in the Statement of Interpretation. The regulated community was not made aware of these cutoff values prior to issuance of the "Reporting Guide" in June, 1991.
- o the "Reporting Guide" states new specific definitional criteria with which the Agency, for the first time, defines as 'distinguishable neurotoxicological effects'; such criteria/guidance not expressed in the 1978 Statement of Interpretation.⁵;
- o the "Reporting Guide" provides new review/ reporting criteria for irritation and sensitization studies; such criteria not previously found in the 1978 Statement of Interpretation/Enforcement Policy.
- o the "Reporting Guide" publicizes certain EPA Q/A criteria issued to the Monsanto Co. in 1989 which are not in the Statement of Interpretation; have never been published in the Federal Register or distributed by the EPA to the Regulatee. Such Q/A establishes new reporting criteria not previously found in the 1978 Statement of Interpretation/Enforcement Policy.

⁴The 'status reports' address the significance, if any, of particular information reported to the Agency, rather than stating EPA's interpretation of §8(e) reporting criteria. In the infrequent instances in which the status reports contain discussion of reportability, the analysis is invariably quite limited, without substantial supporting scientific or legal rationale.

⁵ See, e.g., 10/2/91 letter from Du Pont to EPA regarding the definition of 'serious and prolonged effects' as this term may relate to transient anesthetic effects observed at lethal levels; 10/1/91 letter from the American Petroleum Institute to EPA regarding clarification of the Reporting Guide criteria.

In discharging its responsibilities, an administrative agency must give the regulated community fair and adequate warning to as what constitutes noncompliance for which penalties may be assessed.

Among the myriad applications of the due process clause is the fundamental principle that statutes and regulations which purport to govern conduct must give an adequate warning of what they command or forbid.... Even a regulation which governs purely economic or commercial activities, if its violation can engender penalties, must be so framed as to provide a constitutionally adequate warning to those whose activities are governed.

Diebold, Inc. v. Marshall, 585 F.2d 1327, 1335-36 (D.C. Cir. 1978). See also, Rollins Environmental Services (NJ) Inc. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 937 F. 2d 649 (D.C. Cir. 1991).

While neither the are rules, This principle has been applied to hold that agency 'clarification', such as the Statement of Interpretation, the "Reporting Guide" nor the April 1992 amendments will not applied retroactively.

...a federal court will not retroactively apply an unforeseeable interpretation of an administrative regulation to the detriment of a regulated party on the theory that the post hoc interpretation asserted by the Agency is generally consistent with the policies underlying the Agency's regulatory program, when the semantic meaning of the regulations, as previously drafted and construed by the appropriate agency, does not support the interpretation which that agency urges upon the court.

Standard Oil Co. v. Federal Energy Administration, 453 F. Supp. 203, 240 (N.D. Ohio 1978), aff'd sub nom. Standard Oil Co. v. Department of Energy, 596 F.2d 1029 (Em. App. 1978):

The 1978 Statement of Interpretation does not provide adequate notice of, and indeed conflicts with, the Agency's current position at §8(e) requires reporting of all 'positive' toxicological findings without regard to an assessment of their relevance to human health. In accordance with the statute, EPA's 1978 Statement of Interpretation requires the regulated community to use scientific judgment to evaluate the significance of toxicological findings and to determining whether they reasonably support a conclusion of a substantial risk. Part V of the Statement of Interpretation urges persons to consider "the fact or probability" of an effect's occurrence. Similarly, the 1978 Statement of Interpretation stresses that an animal study is reportable only when "it contains reliable evidence ascribing the effect to the chemical." 43 Fed Reg. at 11112. Moreover, EPA's Statement of Interpretation defines the substantiality of risk as a function of both the seriousness of the effect and the probability of its occurrence. 43 Fed Reg 11110 (1978). Earlier Agency interpretation also emphasized the "substantial" nature of a §8(e) determination. See 42 Fed Reg 45362, 45363

(1977). [Section 8(e) findings require "extraordinary exposure to a chemical substance...which critically imperil human health or the environment"].

The recently issued "Reporting Guide" and April 1992 Amendment guidance requires reporting beyond and inconsistent with that required by the Statement of Interpretation. Given the statute and the Statement of Interpretation's explicit focus on substantial human or environmental risk, whether a substance poses a "substantial risk" of injury requires the application of scientific judgment to the available data on a case-by-case basis.

If an overall weight-of-evidence analysis indicates that this classification is unwarranted, reporting should be unnecessary under §8(e) because the available data will not "reasonably support the conclusion" that the chemical presents a substantial risk of serious adverse consequences to human health.

Neither the legislative history of §8(e) nor the plain meaning of the statute support EPA's recent lowering of the reporting threshold that TSCA §8(e) was intended to be a sweeping information gathering mechanism. In introducing the new version of the toxic substances legislation, Representative Eckhart included for the record discussion of the specific changes from the version of H. R. 10318 reported by the Consumer Protection and Finance Subcommittee in December 1975. One of these changes was to modify the standard for reporting under §8(e). The standard in the House version was changed from "causes or contributes to an unreasonable risk" to "causes or significantly contributes to a substantial risk". This particular change was one of several made in TSCA §8 to avoid placing an undue burden on the regulated community. The final changes to focus the scope of Section 8(e) were made in the version reported by the Conference Committee.

The word "substantial" means "considerable in importance, value, degree, amount or extent". Therefore, as generally understood, a "substantial risk" is one which will affect a considerable number of people or portion of the environment, will cause serious injury and is based on reasonably sound scientific analysis or data. Support for the interpretation can be found in a similar provision in the Consumer Product Safety Act. Section 15 of the CPSA defines a "substantial product hazard" to be:

"a product defect which because of the pattern of defect, the number of defective products distributed in commerce, the severity of the risk, or otherwise, creates a substantial risk of injury to the public."

Similarly, EPA has interpreted the word 'substantial' as a quantitative measurement. Thus, a 'substantial risk' is a risk that can be quantified, See, 56 Fed Reg 32292, 32297 (7/15/91). Finally, since information pertinent to the exposure of humans or the environment to chemical substances or mixtures may be obtained by EPA through Sections 8(a) and 8(d) regardless of the degree of potential risk, §8(e) has specialized function. Consequently, information subject to §8(e) reporting should be of a type which would lead a reasonable man to conclude that some type action was required immediately to prevent injury to health or the environment.

Attachment

Comparison:

Reporting triggers found in the 1978 "Statement of Interpretation/ Enforcement Policy", 43 Fed Reg 11110 (3/16/78) and the June 1991 *Section 8(e) Guide*.

TEST TYPE _____	1978 POLICY CRITERIA EXIST?	New 1991 GUIDE CRITERIA EXIST?
ACUTE LETHALITY		
Oral	N}	Y}
Dermal	N}	Y}
Inhalation (Vapors)	N} ⁶	Y} ⁷
aerosol	N}	Y}
dusts/ particles	N}	Y}
SKIN IRRITATION	N	Y ⁸
SKIN SENSITIZATION (ANIMALS)	N	Y ⁹
EYE IRRITATION	N	Y ¹⁰
SUBCHRONIC (ORAL/DERMAL/INHALATION)	N	Y ¹¹
REPRODUCTION STUDY	N	Y ¹²
DEVELOPMENTAL TOX	Y ¹³	Y ¹⁴

⁶43 Fed Reg at 11114, comment 14:

"This policy statements directs the reporting of specific effects when unknown to the Administrator. Many routine tests are based on a knowledge of toxicity associated with a chemical. unknown effects occurring during such a range test may have to be reported if they are those of concern to the Agency and if the information meets the criteria set forth in Parts V and VII."

⁷Guide at pp.22, 29-31.

⁸Guide at pp-34-36.

⁹Guide at pp-34-36.

¹⁰Guide at pp-34-36.

¹¹Guide at pp-22; 36-37.

¹²Guide at pp-22

¹³43 Fed Reg at 11112

"Birth Defects" listed.

¹⁴Guide at pp-22

NEUROTOXICITY	N	Y ¹⁵
CARCINOGENICITY	Y ¹⁶	Y ¹⁷
MUTAGENICITY		
<i>In Vitro</i>	Y ¹⁸	Y ¹⁹
<i>In Vivo</i>	Y}	Y}
ENVIRONMENTAL		
Bioaccumulation	Y}	N
Bioconcentration	Y ²⁰	N
Oct/water Part. Coeff.	Y}	N
Acute Fish	N	N
Acute Daphnia	N	N
Subchronic Fish	N	N
Subchronic Daphnia	N	N
Chronic Fish	N	N
AVIAN		
Acute	N	N
Reproductive	N	N
Reprodcutive	N	N

¹⁵Guide at pp-23; 33-34.

¹⁶43 Fed Reg at 11112
"Cancer" listed

¹⁷Guide at pp-21.

¹⁸43 Fed Reg at 11112; 11115 at Comment 15

"Mutagenicity" listed/ *in vivo* vs *invitro* discussed; discussion of "Ames test".

¹⁹Guide at pp-23.

²⁰43 Fed Reg at 11112; 11115 at Comment 16.

CAS 593-70-4; 75-10-5; 75-45-6

Chem: chlorofluoromethane; difluoromethane; chlorodifluoromethane

Title: Toxicity of Fluor Chlor Refrigerants

Date: 8/14/34

Summary of Effect: Neurotoxic signs

Toxicity of Fluor-chlor Refrigerants
(Project Number 1290)

A. F. Benning

JLR-57-15, No. 1

Serial Number 14524

Mono-chloro-mono-fluoro-methane	(F:31)(101.1-5)
Diffuoro-methane	- (F:32)(101.1-5)
Mono-chloro-difluoro-methane	- (F:22)(101.1-5) -

Object of Investigation:

The object of this work was to determine the relative toxicities of F:31, 32 and 22 compared to the other common refrigerant gases.

Period:

The period covered by this report is from June 6, 1934, to August 14, 1934.

Historical:

No previous toxicity work has been done on these refrigerants.

Patent Situation:

No patent status is involved.

Summary and Conclusions:

The toxicity of F:31 is of the same order as that of F:21 and probably will rate Group 4 (Underwriters Classification) with Methylene Chloride and Ethyl Chloride. Both F:22 and F:32 will classify in Group 4 or possibly Group 5a with CO₂ and F:11.

Experimental: (JL Notebook 1348 - pp. 65-72)

The procedure of test was the same as followed in similar work on other refrigerants. Two animals were placed in cages approximately 12 x 20 x 8" and a metered mixture of the refrigerant and air passed into the cage. The air rate was kept at approximately 5 cu. ft. per hour. Exposures were made for seven hours each

day. the remainder of the time air alone was passed into the cages.

Because of the very hot weather, it was necessary to cool the cages. This was done by covering them with wet cloth and blowing air onto the cages. The temperature was thus kept below 30° C.

Autopsies were performed by the Medical Department. Their gross findings are included below.

Findings

The concentration of the refrigerant was 10% / 1000 ft³ (ca. 5.7 vol%).

A total of four animals were exposed to this gas. They all reacted immediately the gas was turned on. They lost ability to stand and could not move about. Breathing was labored and preponderately abdominal. The animals became noticeably cyanotic in less than an hour and this condition increased during exposure.

All animals apparently recovered somewhat on cessation of the exposure, but did not eat normally.

The individual animals disposed as follows:

No. 1 (B-25) was removed after six hours exposure and killed. No pathology was noted.

No. 2 (B-27) Animal died after six hours exposure. Autopsy revealed hemorrhage into the thoracic cavity, the lungs empty, the heart likewise. The trachea was filled with blood which was also visible in the nostrils. The other organs were apparently normal.

No. 3 (B-25) This animal was exposed for two 7-hour periods. About three hours after the second exposure the animal developed violent tremors which persisted until death occurred a half hour later. Autopsy showed the lungs generally hemorrhagic, the liver discolored, particularly around the ducts. Light mottled

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r. The spleen and kidneys
y, otherwise normal.
s exposed for one 7-hour
n. During the month the animal
not eat a normal amount and
ed some hemorrhagic areas in
re visually normal.

erant was $10^5/1000 \text{ ft}^3$

and 350 .) were exposed to the
on each of eight days (B-28).
month for observation.

al effect of the gas during the
ollowing the animals appeared
0 g. resp.). Necropsy, however,
ered with hemorrhagic spots.
friable. The spleen and kidneys

igerant was $10^5/1000 \text{ ft}^3$

0 g.) were exposed to the above
ch of eight days. Both animals
or observation.

ual effect of the gas during
observation period.

ion similar but somewhat worse
lungs were generally damaged

with hemorrhagic areas throughout. The liver was discolored and extremely friable. The kidneys and spleen also appeared abnormal.

SUMMARY TABLE

Toxicity Tests on F:22, F:31, F:32

All concentrations - 10g/1000 ft³

<u>Test Animal No.</u>	<u>Refrigerant No.</u>	<u>Vol%</u>	<u>Total Exposure Hours</u>	<u>Fate of Animal</u>
B-25	1	F:31	5.7	5
	2	"	"	6
B-27	3	"	"	1 1/2
	4	"	"	7
B-26	1 & 2	F:22	4.6	56
B-28	1 & 2	F:32	7.6	56

The organs removed from all the above animals have been preserved for future study in case that becomes desirable.

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VOM

Triage of 8(e) Submissions

Date sent to triage: 2/5/96

NON-CAP

CAP

Submission number: 13130A

TSCA Inventory:

Y

N

D

Study type (circle appropriate):

Group 1 - Dick Clements (1 copy total)

ECO

AQUATO

Group 2 - Ernie Falke (1 copy total)

ATOX

~~SBTOX~~

SEN

w/NEUR

Group 3 - Elizabeth Margosches (1 copy each)

STOX

CTOX

EPI

RTOX

GTOX

STOX/ONCO

CTOX/ONCO

IMMUNO

CYTO

NEUR

Other (FATE, EXPO, MET, etc.): _____

Notes:

THIS IS THE ORIGINAL 8(e) SUBMISSION; PLEASE REFILE AFTER TRIAGE DATABASE ENTRY

A page is missing from this study

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entire document: <u>0</u>	2 pages <u>1, 1st tab</u> pages <u>1, all tabs</u>
Notes:	
Contractor reviewer: <u>LPS</u>	Date: <u>5/11/95</u>

13130A

L

Chlorofluoromethane: Subacute inhalation toxicity in rats is of low concern. Four rats were exposed to 57,000 ppm, 7 hours/day for 1-2 days. All animals exhibited immobility, labored breathing, and cyanosis during exposure. One rat was sacrificed after six hours; no pathology was noted. A second rat died after six hours; necropsy revealed hemorrhagic thoracic cavity, "empty" lungs and heart, and blood-filled trachea and nostrils. A third rat received two 7-hour exposures, after which the animal developed violent tremors and died. Necropsy revealed hemorrhagic lungs and discolored liver (particularly around the ducts). The fourth rat received only one 7-hour exposure; the animal survived until terminal sacrifice at 30 days. No other details are available because a page is missing from the study.

L

Difluoromethane: Subacute inhalation toxicity in rats is of low concern. Two rats were exposed to 76,000 ppm, 7 hours/day for eight days. There were no deaths. No other details are available because a page is missing from the study.

L

Chlorodifluoromethane: Subacute inhalation toxicity in rats is of low concern. Two rats were exposed to 46,000 ppm, 7 hours/day for eight days. There were no deaths. No other details are available because a page is missing from the study.